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## **SOUTH CAROLINA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2004**

Fatal work injuries totaled 110 in 2004 for South Carolina, a decrease of 4 percent from 2003, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that this was well below the high of 139 recorded in 1999. Most workplace fatalities in the State in 2004 were the result of highway incidents (28), aircraft incidents (14), being struck by an object (10), homicides (9), and being caught in or compressed by electrical equipment or objects (9). Taken together these five events<sup>1</sup> accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in the State.

Highway incidents, which include highway crashes and noncollision accidents, accounted for more on-the-job fatalities than any other event in both South Carolina and the nation. The number of fatal injuries from highway incidents in South Carolina rose slightly from 2003 to 2004. (See table A.) Work-related deaths due to highway incidents accounted for approximately 25 percent of the total in both South Carolina and the U.S.

Aircraft incidents accounted for 13 percent (14) of work-related fatalities in the State in 2004. This type of transportation incident occurs infrequently; with events recorded for only three years in South Carolina since the start of the fatality census in 1992. Work-related aircraft fatalities accounted for only 4 percent (230) of the U.S. total in 2004.

Fatalities resulting from being struck by an object in South Carolina (10) were little changed over the year accounting for similar percentages of work-related deaths in South Carolina and the U.S. (9 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

Work-related homicides in South Carolina dropped by 12 over the year, falling to their lowest level since 1992, the first year the fatality census was conducted. Homicides accounted for a similar share of the fatal injuries in both South Carolina and the nation, at 8 and 10 percent, respectively.

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2004 were falls to a lower level (8), electrocutions (7), nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, or water (4), and pedestrian incidents (4). (See table 1.) Each of these four events was little changed over the year. All together, falls to a lower level,

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<sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, and assaults and violent acts. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and aircraft incidents; contact with objects and equipment includes being struck by an object and being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects; and assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides.

electrocutions, nonhighway incidents, and pedestrian incidents were responsible for one-fifth of the fatal work injuries in South Carolina in 2004.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in South Carolina by selected event groups, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Struck by object		Homicides		Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	100	18	18	11	11	24	24	7	7
1993	87	21	24	11	13	21	24	-	-
1994	83	22	27	11	13	13	16	6	7
1995	115	30	26	12	10	15	13	5	4
1996	109	36	33	7	6	22	20	-	-
1997	131	25	19	10	8	38	29	7	5
1998	111	32	29	11	10	19	17	3	3
1999	139	48	35	8	6	21	15	3	2
2000	115	45	39	12	10	15	13	7	6
2001	91	24	26	3	3	11	12	6	7
2002	107	25	23	15	14	19	18	4	4
2003	115	26	23	11	10	21	18	3	3
2004	110	28	25	10	9	9	8	9	8

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported.

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual count recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway incidents were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway incidents in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from being struck by an object (596) represented the highest annual total reported by the fatality census for this event.

The number of workplace homicides in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13-percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001). The number of work-related fatalities due to being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects reported in the U.S. in 2004 increased by 13 percent over the year to 270. Overall, workplace compression fatalities were down 16 percent from the high of 320 recorded in 1997.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Struck by object		Homicides		Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	557	9	1,044	17	316	5
1993	6,331	1,242	20	565	9	1,074	17	311	5
1994	6,632	1,343	20	591	9	1,080	16	280	4
1995	6,275	1,346	21	547	9	1,036	17	255	4
1996	6,202	1,346	22	582	9	927	15	285	5
1997	6,238	1,393	22	579	9	860	14	320	5
1998	6,055	1,442	24	520	9	714	12	266	4
1999	6,054	1,496	25	585	10	651	11	302	5
2000	5,920	1,365	23	571	10	677	11	294	5
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	553	9	643	11	266	4
2002	5,534	1,373	25	505	9	609	11	231	4
2003 <sup>2</sup>	5,575	1,353	24	531	10	632	11	238	4
2004	5,703	1,374	24	596	10	551	10	270	5

<sup>1</sup>Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

<sup>2</sup>The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

### **Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in South Carolina:**

- Men accounted for 92 percent of the 110 work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 46 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 21 percent. Nine women were fatally injured on the job in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-five percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic (72 fatalities); 21 percent were black, non-Hispanic (23); and 12 percent were Hispanic or Latino (13). Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (35) black, non-Hispanic (9), and Latino (5) workers were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 63 percent or 69 of the work-related fatalities in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors accounted for nearly 40 percent of the workplace fatalities in South Carolina—construction recorded 26 deaths and transportation and warehousing registered 17. Work-related deaths in the construction sector were due to several causes, including exposure to harmful substances or environments, falls, transportation incidents, and contact with objects and equipment. Transportation incidents were a significant source of workplace fatalities in the transportation and warehousing industry. (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective, transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities at 31, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 26; combined these 2 occupational groups accounted for 52 percent of all fatalities in South Carolina. Transportation incidents accounted for most of the fatal injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations, while exposure to harmful substances or environments was the principal cause of fatalities in construction and extraction occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm). Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Southeast Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (404) 331-3415.

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **Background of the program**

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

### **Definitions**

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

### **Measurement techniques and limitations**

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

### **Federal/state agency coverage**

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

### Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

### CFOI participating state agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3460
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission of Arizona	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(415) 703-4757
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2173
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8221
District of Columbia	State Center for Health Statistics	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Department of Financial Services	(850) 413-1611
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-0687 ext. 113
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 557-5663
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-1640
Kentucky	Department of Labor	(502) 564-3070 ext. 281
Louisiana	Department of Labor	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 624-6454
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Labor and Economic Growth	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5428
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7817
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2454
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7081
New Hampshire	Bureau of Vital Records	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 292-9553
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 827-4230 ext. 116
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4585
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 466-4183
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 528-1500
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7367
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548 ext. 210
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Workers' Compensation Commission	(512) 804-4638
Utah	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor and Industry	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5512
West Virginia	Division of Labor	(304) 558-7890 ext. 112
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6289
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3819

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, South Carolina, 2004**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	110	43	7	26	10	53	29	--	--	8	--	8	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	22	11	--	5	4	10	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	10	4	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	9	4	--	--	3	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	8	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	8	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	13	8	--	7	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	7	6	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	50	12	3	6	--	26	15	--	--	--	--	4	--
Highway incident.....	28	--	--	--	--	19	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	19	--	--	--	--	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	7	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile													

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, South Carolina, 2004 (continued)**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft incident.....	14	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
During takeoff or landing.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft incident, n.e.c.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	12	--	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	9	--	--	--	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	110	50	12	22	8	13	--
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	95	48	6	18	7	12	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	15	--	6	4	--	--	--
<b>Sex</b>							
Men.....	101	46	9	21	8	12	--
Women.....	9	4	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	14	4	--	4	--	3	--
25 to 34 years.....	18	11	--	3	--	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	22	11	--	5	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	29	13	5	7	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	14	4	4	3	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	72	35	9	12	3	11	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	23	9	--	6	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	13	5	--	4	3	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total.....</b>		110	50	12	22	8	13	--
<b>Private Industry.....</b>		96	38	12	21	8	12	--
<b>Goods Producing.....</b>		43	12	--	11	7	8	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining.....</b>		7	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....</b>	11	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction.....</b>		26	6	--	5	6	7	--
<b>Construction.....</b>	23	26	6	--	5	6	7	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	18	6	--	--	5	4	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	10	--	--	--	3	--	--
Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure contractors.....	23811	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>		10	--	--	4	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	31-33	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Wood Product Manufacturing.....	321	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and Wood Preservation.....	3211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and Wood Preservation.....	32111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills.....	321113	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		53	26	10	10	--	4	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....</b>		29	15	7	5	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade.....</b>	44-45	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Gasoline Stations.....	447	3	--	3	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Gasoline Stations.....	4471	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores.....	44711	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing.....</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Truck Transportation.....	484	11	9	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	9	7	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services.....</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Employment Services.....	5613	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temporary Help Services.....	56132	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality.....</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Accommodation and Food Services.....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>b</sup>.....</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Federal Government.....</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Service providing.....</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Public Administration.....</b>		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>	92	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	928	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	9281	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
National Security.....	92811	8	6	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	110	50	12	22	8	13	--
Management occupations.....	7	4	3	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	26	--	--	6	6	10	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	22	--	--	4	5	9	--
Construction laborers.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, South Carolina, 2004 (continued)**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Production occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	31	22	--	7	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	21	15	--	5	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	18	13	--	5	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	14	10	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military specific occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries